BRANCH OFFICES-

JOURNAL ADVERTISING STATIONS.

THE JOURNAL

Have been conveniently located at the following tores in the various sections of ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE TELEPHONED Direct to this office at regular rates. 5 CENTS PER LINE OF SEVEN WORDS. -STATIONS .-

Alabama and 7th Sts.—S. Muhl. Beliefontaine St., No. 400—Claude Fields. Christian Ave., No. 197—F. F. Dannettelle. Clifford Ave., No. 324-Philip Miller. College Ave. and 7th St.-Geo. C. Fisher. olumbia Ave. and 7th St.-Geo. C. Ruch. olumbia and Hill Aves.-R. C. Hampton. Delaware and McCarty-H. A. Pfathin. illon and Fletcher Ave.-Hugo H. Lehrritter. East and McCarty Sts.—E. C. Reick. Ft. Wayne Ave., No. 190—Thos. R. Thornburg. Hillside Ave., No. 19—H. W. Carter. inois and 1st Sts.—S. Muhl. inois and 1sth Sts.—S. Muhl. inois and 7th Sts.—J. M. Scott. inois and 22d Sts.—Frank Keegan. inois and North Sts.—R. M. Navin. diana Ave. and Vermont St.—H. P. Blodau. ndiana Ave., No. 201-John D. Gauld. Iadison Ave., No. 427-Jos. M. Dwyer. Iass. and Cornell Aves.—C. E. Barmm. Mass. Ave., No. 301-L. E. Haag. Mer. and Morris Sts.-C. H. Broich. Mer. and Ray Sts.-John E. Myers. Mer. and Russell Ave.-Geo. F. Borst. No. 1059 East-Van Arsdale Bros. New York and Noble Sts.-E. H. Enners. New York, No. 378 West-F. E. Wolcott. Pine, No. 201 South-A. L. Walker. enate Ave. and 3d St.—A. M. Eyster. enate Ave., No. 1653 North—E. E. Steward. helby St., No. 182—C. A. Eltel.

FUNERAL NOTICES. MILLER-Mrs. Martha J., died Feb. 20 at 10 p. m. Funeral services Tuesday at 2 p. m. from residence, 461 South Meridian street. Friends invited.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

albott Ave., No. 350-M. Schwartz.

Yandes and 9th Ets.-Dixon.

Virginia Ave. and Coburn-C. G. Mueller. Virginia Ave. and McCarty-M. C. Staley. Wash. St. and State Ave.-N. E. Driggs.

Wash, St., No. 7.3 East-Baron Bros. West St., No. 503 North-C. W. Eichrodt

FLANNER & BUCHANAN-172 North Illinois street. Lady embalmer, for ladies and children. Office always open. Telephone 641. Hacks at lowest prevailing price.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. SOCIETY-Masonic-Keystone Chapter, No. 6, HUGH O. M'VEY, H. P.

SOCIETY-Masonic-Special meeting of ental Lodge, No. 500, F. and A. M., Tuesday evening, February 23, at 7:20 o'clock sharp, for work in the first degree. Visitors welcome. ALBERT T. ISENSEE, W. M. EDWARD D. MOORE, Secretary.

LOST-Phi Kappa Psi pin. DR. H. E. GABE, LOST-The gentleman who took brown overcoat by mistake at English's Opera House Monday night will please call at Room 43, Lorraine building and get his coat in return.

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE-Have you a farm, stock of goods, residence or business property to exchange for other property. Write me what you have and what you want. I will do the rest. W. E. SWEET, Marion, Ind.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-Cook stove, bedroom suit, dining

TO LET-Building containing thirty rooms, central location; steam heat and elevator; suitable for European hotel. DYER & RASSMANN, 31

FOR RENT-38x70 feet, latest design, specially arranged for dry goods or general store; free natural gas and water; one of the most pros-perous towns in the gas belt; glass works, tinplate works and other enterprises in constant operations; population 2,000. This line of business not overdone. Address F. TYKLE, Middletown, Ind.

FINANCIAL LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Mortgage; lowest rates, NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls block.

LOANS-Sums of \$1.00 and over. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 30 East Market street. MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest will. IAMS & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind. LOANS—Any amount. On furniture, planos, store fixtures, etc. Reasonable rates. (Confidential.)
E. J. GAUSEPOHL, 2½ W. Wash. St., Room 4. MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest

market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds, THOS. C. DAY & C., Rooms 325-330, third floor Lemcke lding, Indianapolis.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-An idea. Who can think of some thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WED-DENBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washing-

ton. D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and new list inventions wanted. WANTED-Men and women to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required. Final examation qualifies graduates to work anywhere given. Illustrated catalogue mailed free MOLER'S BARBER SCHOOL, Clark and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Ladies' hair dressing

WANTED-\$30 weekly salary and expenses paid for clears; experience unnecessary position. THE W. L. KLINE CO. salesmen for cigars;

PERSONAL-Madame Mason, massage and electric treatments. Room 1, No. 36 West New

NOTICE.

NOTICE-Notice of stockholders' meeting-Nohereby given that the annual meeting stockholders of the Union National Savings and Loan Association will occur at its office, No. 65 East Ohio street, Denison House block, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Saturday, March 13, 1897, UNION NATIONAL SAVINGS AND LOAN AS-

By Nicholas Ensley, Secretary, NOTICE-Notice of stockholders' meeting-Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union National Savings and Loan Association No. 2 will occur at its office, No. 65 East Ohio street, Denison House block, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Saturday, March 13, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m. UNION NATIONAL SAVINGS AND LOAN AS-By Nicholas Ensley, Secretary.

ASTROLOGER. ASTROLOGY-Mrs. Dr. Ellis, astrologer, tells by the planets past, present and future; in succeed; of friends, enemies, domestic life, love affairs. To learn what best to do in all things

consult the doctor, 190 North Capitol avenue.

MUSICAL-L. E. PECK, teacher of the cornet, pupil of H. C. Brown, Beston. 77 E. Walnut st. STORAGE-Indianapolis Warehouse Co., 265-273 S.

NOTICE. The Board of Control of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed pro-posals up to Friday, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m., for fur-nishing a full line of supplies for the month of sition book will be on file at Room 45,

Penn. st., Pennsylvania tracks. Phone 1343.

By Order of Board of Control.

Marion Club Dance. The floor committee for the Marion Club dance met with the entertainment commit-Tomlinson Hall to-night. Twenty-three hundred invitatio's have been issued, and from information received the commmittee is highly elated over the prospective success of the club's first annual ball. Quite a number of outside people will be in attendance, coming from Lafayette, Anderson, Muncie and Marjon. Lieutenant Governor Haggard and wife will lead the grand march, which will end with a quadrille. The decorations of the hall will be unique. The stage will be used exclusively for refreshments. Punch

If you wish to purify your blood you hould take a medicine which cures blood fiseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, billousness, 25c.

and lemonade will be served in the south-

east and southwest corners of the hall.

Carriages are requested to approach the en-

trance from the east and leave from the

STUDENTS HAD THE CITY

CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Addresses by Ex-President Harrison and Bishop White-The Parade and the Love Feast.

Tomlinson Hall was clad in its best Washington's birthday attire to receive the host of collegiate visitors yesterday afternoon. Red, white and blue bunting hung in long, graceful festoons across the ceiling and the stage was backed by a huge piece of the tricolor. American flags, great | Hazen White, was introduced. and small, were everywhere, mingled with gilded eagles and star-spangled banners. High above all, in the center of the stage, hung the picture of George Washington, looking in smiling peace at the noisy crowd

assembled to do him honor. In the decorations, patriotic as they were, the college idea was not neglected, and there was a predominant effect of royal purple. The speaker's stand was covered with it, the stage was faced with it, long galore of it fluttered from the buttonholes of the gay and festive utterers of "Ran! Rah!" and "Boom! Bah!" who ere long filled the room.

Long before the procession reached the hall the galleries and unreserved seats of his fellows, to voice the sentiments of downstairs were thronged with spectators | the hour. It is characteristic of Americans anxious to witness the first real mammoth | to eulogize in warm, impassioned and eloexhibition of genuine college effervescence | quent words the splendid deeds of those ever presented in the city of Indianapolis. And no one was disappointed. A noisier, more cane-carrying or ribbon-wearing crowd of college "rooters" never congregated to shout themselves hoarse and their hearers deaf in praise of alma mater and whoever else happened to be a central figure in the celebration. It was college first with them and G. Washington a close second. Every callow youth and gentle malden had done his or her part to corner the purple ribbon market, and every one of them had something new to offer in the way of

THE EX-PRESIDENT GREETED. R. A. M. Special meeting in Masonic Temple of laryngeal gymnastics. The young men his (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work assembled individually and collectively wanted to know, "What's the matter with Harrison?" And a thousand students rose to the occasion with the assurance that "He's all right!" Ever and anon an energetic young man with a huge tin megaphone painted yellow would stand on his chair and shout the same question to the multitude, and the multitude always responded with the inevitable answer. General Harison was not the only man

> honored by the yelling. G. Washington college fashion. Ever since Washington became the father of his country college students have paid him honor in one set manner. Some one arises and asks "Who was George Washington?" Then the thousand others come back with the response. First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his coun-try-men." Then they all stamp their feet a given number of times, yell loudly and smite each other on the back. The historic custom was kept up yesterday, and the wraith of the hero of the cherry-tree episode could have no On the stage were seated the faculties of the colleges, the invited guests and the speakers of the day. General Harrison and Bishop White, the orator of the day, sat together. Bishop White wore a neckcloth of gorgeous purple in honor of the occaion. General Harrison had no purple, but Dr. Hunt, of the Dental College, remedied

the difficulty by pinning a knot of the favorite ribbon in the lapel of the general's When the students had yelled "Razzle, dazzle, never frazzle!" and "Whoop-ee-kirip-pi-ki-rap!" to almost their hearts' content the When Band opened the exercises of the afternoon with the overture to "Wil-

Rev. M. L. Haines offered the invocation, and then the students sang the U. of I. song, "Washington's Birthday." The song was sung to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," and was written by Miss Mabel Tibbott, of Butler. The words were printed in full in last Sunday's Journal. GENERAL HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Chairman John Bartholomew made some importance of the occasion and then introduced General Harison. Of course, there was another outburst of enthusiasm, and when the noise had subsided General Har-

"Gentlemen of the faculties of the schools of the University of Indianapolis, students of those associated colleges, ladies and

"I find it hard to deny the request of oung men, and especially of young men who are devoting themselves to the student's life. To them my sympathies and my interest go out spontaneously and in arge measure. (Applause.) I feel not only this interest in you, but the interest of an Indianian and of a citizen of this great capital city in the success of this great edicational enterprise which has been launched here. (Applause.) We are in the beginnings of its history; these are foundaion days, and it is most appropriate that on this great anniversary we should asstones upon which this university is to rise, the granite base of American patriotism. Applause.) I am glad to have to-day-glad that my fellow-citizens have-the opportunin this great hall. We have scarcely, as citizens, noticed the presence of these students in the Medical and Dental Colleges and the Law School and Butler College. We have passed them on the street as a part of the throng that pressed these commercial thoroughfares. They have been unknown to each other. The power which was lodged in aggregation has been lost. To-day s the day of disclosure. In a great and interesting parade and in this great meeting you have uncovered to the people of our city the great strength which is lodged in these colleges of learning. This cannot fall to draw to you and to them the undivided interest of our people. (Applause.) "The tune you sang to-day reminded me, as you were singing it, of an incident on the Atlanta campaign. The army of Sherman had been fighting in the chapparal, in the brush, so that it was a rare sight for a man on the right of a regiment to see the flag, and quite out of our experience to see the regiment next to us. We had the faith that Sherman had more men than ust ourselves. We could occasionally hear the rattle of their guns away off to the right or to the left, but one day when the army was advancing on Cassville we suddenly came out into one of those great meadows or savannahs that stretch for miles along some of the smaller streams, and the whole great army, corps on corps was revealed to us-and banner after banner as it was kissed by the sunshine of the open field. (Applause.) There was an inspiration in it. Our faith had been strengthened by the vision of those who fought with us for the flag. So to-day this is a revelation that will be strengthening to all of you as you see this great company of stalwart, intelligent young men rerealed each to the other, and to the community in which you pursue your studies. as a part of the great host that is to carry forward the banner of education and of morality and of the fear of God and of the love of country to a higher level than ever before, (Applause.) "Washington's birthday, in common with the other days we celebrate as days of patriotic recollection and inspiration, is not use, from and after Monday, February simply used now to talk about Washing-We find it fit now on the 4th of July and on other national holidays to

> shall withhold you for but a few moments from the address of Bishop White, who is entitled to the time of the after-"When I was a boy I used to think they made too much of the hatchet and the cherry tree; that we etherealized Washington too much. It really seemed to me that I could not be as good a boy as he was, and that was a little discouraging. As investigator after investigator has uncovered the history of Washington and the incidents of his life, we find that there is not quite so much nimbus about his head, but there is more granite under his feet; and that is the sort of men we need for these times-men whose feet are on a granite foundation; we can dispense with the aureole. It seems to me that his great characteristic was the serene steadfastness of his life. Tumults broke about him, discouragements accumulated, revolts in his own command were threatened, Congress refused his appeals for help, and Washington was still placid and still resolute. Victories came, and men hailed his name with wild acclaim, but Washington was still placid and self-contained. He had a great thought and a great purpose. He could neither be driven from it by opposi-

to modern problems of our national life.

It is not my purpose to do so to-day.

great man, was in this-that he rose to an | long after the struggle opened unremitting emergency. Take him when he was first in their efforts to bring the English authorcalled to command, with his limited ex- | ities to do them justice, but firm in the perience in campaign warfare, and who determination to maintain their rights if all could tell whether he could meet the emer- | else should be sacrificed and themselves gencies of the future? The greatness of compelled to escape to the mountains. On his character was that no emergency that the other side, greed, despotic selfwill, he ever met overtopped him. Some men blindness, ignorance and deceit. To the that seem of great stature and power, un- | King and his ministers the Americans were der certain stress come presently to some | cowards who would not dare to fight, their emergency to which they are inadequate, alliance a rope of sand. They boasted of and it goes over their heads like a great | their power and order, but resorted to inwave. Others like Washington rise with the trigues, bribery, benefices and immunities, emergency and always lift themselves to the sordid spirit of greed to divide the above it. Those are the men who have American hosts. The enterprise begun with served our country greatly; those are the contempt for all things American could not men who have served the world greatly. end but as it did, in ruin and defeat. It is Washington was a friend of education. He not mine here to recount the events of had in his mind for the city that bears his | those years of struggle. The coming toname a great national university. To-day gether of an army of undisciplined solwe follow the inspiration of his thought. | diers, not at the call of government, for On the day of Washington and in the mem- | there was no government, but by a comory of Washington we start in its great | mon impulse to repel a common foe, to career in the University of Indianapolis." The band played "Gavotte Atavia," and then the orator of the day, Bishop John

BISHOP WHITE'S ADDRESS. A Masterly Effort-The Love Feast Which Followed It.

Bishop White's address was a masterly one, and was well received by the students. In part, he spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens-The day you have chosen to celebrate is consecrated, not to an into celebrate is consecrated, not to an in- remembered by every gentleman in the dividual of the common race, but to the room that I this day declare with the utplendid combination of virtues which most sincerity I do not think myself equal found their impersonation in a single man to the command I am honored with." festoons floated from the ceiling and yards | and made Washington not only the typical | . . . American, but one of the most illustrious men who ever graced the annals of human

I account it no mean honor, in the preshas earned the commendation and gratitude whom they delight to honor. Be it ours rather to emulate the virtues of those whom we assume to revere and praise. The possession of splendid abilities is not alone sufficient to win for their possessor eulogy from any but the servile sycophant. The invariable use of those abilities for the best and most enduring benefit of mankind against every mean persuasion that can prostitute them to base and selfish ends may justly challenge the admiration and commendation of the wisest and best of every age. The conscious possession of power to dethrone kings, defeat the welllaid plans of an experienced council of General Harrison's appearance on the bers and the art of war, disarm the jeala vast territory into a homogen posure, defeat, is in itself capable of conthat life be a subject of iterested study; forever must the scenes which surrounded attention as they arouse the astonishment for at every step natural results were disbodiment, in its equitable proviit in its construction. The Republic is because he lived. One may reverently add he lives in the Republic. Washington's life is rich in interest from whatever point we study it: as a youth, in his first vocation as a surveyor, in his sports, as a frontier leader, as a farmer, as a soldier, as a statesman, among his books or in his choice of friends.

> But the traits conspicuous in one were conspicuous in all. In his sport he always made it his rule to stay with his hounds. at the front. The young soldier clinging to wresting deliverence from Braddock's unhappy defeat, was the forerunner of the resolute leader of Valley Forge and of the battle of Monmouth. So he farmed, as he fought and governed, better than anyone else, and gathered a fortune where others were reduced to penury. There is an interesting incident in his earlier history which sheds its light over years of hard fighting, hard thinking and hard suffering and filumines that modest scene which closed his brilliant career as a soldier and witnesed his return to Mt. Vernon as a private citizen. With all the ardor of youth upon him, and with the eclat which his splendid service in the West had achived, he attempted to surrender his commission to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, but was so overcome by his modesty that he could not find words in which to express himself, "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the speaker. "Your modesty equals your valor and that surpasses any language I possess." Yet this is the man who refused to draw sword if he was to be made subservient to an ignorant officer bemission, and sent back in contempt the messages of Lord Howe, commander of the were addressed to Mr. Washington. How easy to discover the motive. The young Republic was then lodged in his person and Englard should acknowledge its existence by giving him his title. It is interesting everywhere else, and Howe capitulated. A member of the First Congress, he was conspicuous for his stlence. Yet Patrick Henry pronounced him the greatest man of dation on which that splendid character was built and that brilliant service rendered. In the dread apprehension of all that the direful events presaged as they den to fasting and prayer. It is recorded in his diary that he spent the 1st of June. 1775, in fasting, and attended the services, Lord Dunsmore might well have reflected that when men of the George Washington type fast and pray all day on account of political misdoings, it is well for their opconents to look to it carefully. Conjoined with this act the sentiment he expressed is indicative of the deep feeling underlying his whole attitude and action during this eventful period. "Unhappy it is to reflect

HOW THE CONFLICT AROSE. East Indian Company, might have obtained by importunity the repeal of the tax on its consent, and on this arose the conflict solemn," said the colonists, "our conduct shall be such as to merit the approbation of and free of every age and every country.' 'The Massachusetts people," wrote Washington to an officer of the English army, are every day receiving fresh proofs of systematic assertion of an arbitrary power deeply planned to overturn the laws and constitution of their country and violate the most essential and valuable rights of mankind. It is not the wish of that govtake the spirit of Washington and apply it ernment or of any other on this continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence, but none of them will ever submit to the loss of those rights and privileges without which life liberty and property are rendered totall insecure. Give me leave to add as my oph in that if the ministry are determined to push matters to extremity more blood will be spilled on this occasion than history has ever yet furnished instances of in the annals of North America." "I would advise," said Samuel Adams, "persisting in our struggle though t were revealed from heaven that nine hunired and ninety-nine were to perish and possess more virtue and enjoy more happiness than a thousand slaves, and let him ropogate his like and transmit to them what he hath so nobly preserved." The Virginians promised allegiance to the King if e would reign over them as a brave and free people. "But," said they, "as attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweighs every other considerapower within us for the defense of American liberty when regularly called forth by

Such were the conditions under which the

struggle drew on. The Americans, moved

that a brother's sword has been sheathed

in a brother's breast, and that the once

happy and peaceful plains of America are

either to be drenched in blood or inhabited

by slaves." * * *

The strength of Washington, as of every | withal patient and temperate, and until suspense, bear the weight of great responmatch itself against the disciplined soldiery of England; the almost total absence of munitions of war or provisions for maintenance; the gradual awakening to the knowledge that they were in the throes of war and a war the termination of which no man could fix; the request of Massachusetts that the command of the Coninental Army be conferred upon Washingon; his unanimous selection to that responsible post, and his modest acceptance of the trust with the simple words: "As the Congress desire it. I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in their service and for the support of this glorious cause. But I beg it will be ards of private morals.'

HIS ABIDING FAITH. In the wilderness of the West Washington had learned to despise solitude, isolaence of one whose distinguished service | tion, want and exposure as cordially as he did the cowardice of the poacher who threatened his life while he stole his ducks. In the dark hours when alone he confronted the difficulties before him, at Boston, as he crossed the Hudson in retreat, as he shared the privations of his suffering army, as he learned of the treachery of Arnold, and realized that the help was denied him by Congress, by the great agitators, by the people themselves-yea, by the officers of his army, which he had a right to expect, he retained the same calm courage, the same abiding faith in ultimate success, the same resolute purpose to bend every power under his masterful will to conquer difficulty as he conquered men. Perhaps the most trying of all this great man's experiences, which tested him most state, overthrow armies superior in num- severely and needed his deepest struggle and most brilliant victory, was that in stage was the signal for a renewed outburst ousies and rivalries of intrigue, educate which he found himself exposed to the millions of disorganized people scattered criticism, condemnation, defamation and misrepresentation eous and well-governed nation, conquer the | way Cabal," supported by leaders of Coninfluence of hardship, privation, want, ex- gress who had pledged to him their constant aid, and which sought to supplant quering its possessor, to subdue self and him by the incompetent Gates, who owed the welfare of the meanest of mankind is | wise direction given to his own movements a title to same which no man can gainsay. by the great commander from whom he and determined its development engage the | dywine and Germantown, he had been forced from the forts after a desperate river fall completely into the hands of the enemy, and, bitterest of all, he had been obliged to hold back from another assault on the British lines and content himself with baffling Howe when that gentlequarters and left him to face again a hard winter and the problem of existence. It was the same ever-recurring effort to keep ican revolution, alive. There was nothing in the task to stir the blood and rouse the heart. It was merely a question of grim tenacity of purpose and of the ability to comprehend its overwhelming importance. It was not a work that appealed to or inspired anyone, and to carry it through to a successful issue rested with the commanded-in-chief alone. Here the silent dignity of conscious strength rose to its highest proportions; and in crushing the cabal he bound to himself more firmly the love, the loyalty, the confidence of so dier and civilian alike. This power to bind men to him, all men at all times, under all conditions, challenges our admiration and can be accounted for only as we think of him as possessing to a supreme degree dress, accuracy of judgment, absolute justice, courage which in no single instance was known to forsake him, and a humility

which eliminated self from the solution of every problem to which he gave his mind To the cause in which he enlisted ngton gave all that he was, all that he as there was no reservation, there was no timidity, no hesitation at the prospect of loss, whether the danger came from an armed force or a jealous rival. He was supported by conscious rectitude of purpose, and so long as power was intrusted to him by the people it was employed with all the energy of his commanding genius sessions from sharing in the common pillage by ministering to the enemy's wants. With dignified sorrow and exquisite pain nation, though he discerned and the perils that confronted it. But it was to rid mankind of those evils that sprung from despotism, not to transplant them from one side of the Atlantic to the other that he had drawn sword and consecrated life and property, and he had faith

to believe that the dangers of peace could be overcome as the perils of war had been. AS A GENIUS AND SCHOLAR. Did Washington possess genius? Was he a scholar? Was he an American? These he surprised his colleagues by appearing ington genius. If scholarship is familiarity ment by let and proudly it held it. at my own expense and march to the relief successful farmer, or with civilization and of Boston." One other incident I would art, which makes a wise legislator, or with call to your mind as indicating the foun- political economy, which makes a splendid ruler, then was he a scholar, whether his knowledge was gained from the close personal scrutiny he gave to all with which he came in contact, whether men or nature, recorded the conclusions their minds had drawn from the same source. But that Washington loved books, owned them, and when opportunity permitted, studied them as closely, as methodically, as regularly as he hunted the fox or fought his battles, is evidenced by all that the years spent at Mount Vernon teach. Was he an American? Who can ask that question? He was the typical American. "Where he differed from the men of his times was that he rose to a breadth and height of Americanism and national feeling which no other man of that day touched at all. He felt to the core of his being the need of national self-respect and national dignity. To him, as the chief of the national armies and the head of the revolution, all men, no matter what tongue they spoke or what country they came from, were to be dealt with on the footing of simple equality and treated according to in the fact that this man was a Frenchmar and that man an Englishman. Hamilton was national throughout, but he was born outside the colonies and knew his fellowcitizens only as Americans. Franklin was national through the force of his own commanding genius. John Adams grew to the same conception, so far as our relations to other countries was concerned. But beyond these three we may look far and wide before we find another among all the really great men of the time who freed himsel wholly from the superstitions of the colo nists about the nations of Europe. When Washington drew his sword under the Cambridge elm he stood forth as the best type of man which the new world could produce, with no provincial taint upon him and no shadow of the colonial past to cloud his path. Had he been merely a colonial Englishman, had he not risen at once to the conception of an American nation, the world would have looked at us with very different eyes. It was the splendid dignity of the man quite as much as his fighting qualities that impressed Europe.

DE KALB'S BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE. of whose monument was laid by Lafayette army and in Congress more than one rival of disaster. The operations which he conducted, if compared to great European wars, were on a very small scale. It may, however, be truly said of him that his military reputation steadily rose through many successive campaigns, and before the end of the struggle he had outlived all rivairy and almost all envy. He had a thorough knowledge of the technical part of his profession, a good eye for military combinations, an extraordinary gift of military administration. Practical, methodical and exact to the highest degree, he excelled in managing those minute details which are so essential to the efficiency of an army, and he possessed to an unsual tion or calumny nor enticed from it by the seductions of those who would have not merely temporary hardship but imsolder, but also that much rarer form of ches."—Rev. G. M. periled their whole future existence, yet courage which can endure long-continued Sold only in boxes.

sibility and encounter the risks of misrepresentation and unpopularity. In civil as in military life he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgment recorded of him. Those who knew him well noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions but his power of self-command never failed him, and no act of his life can be traced to caprice, ambition or resentment. In the despondency of long-continued failure, in the elevation of sudden success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds and when malignant plots formed against his reputation; amidst the constant quarrels, rivairies and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of national ingratitude and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery he was always the same calm, wise, just and single-minded man, pursuing the course which he believed to be right without fear or fanaticism, equally free from the passions that spring from interest and the passions that spring from imagination. He never acted on the impulse of an absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position, reputation, but at the call of duty he was ready to rise and sacrifice them all. He was in the highest sense of the word a gentleman and a man of honor, and he carried into public life the severest stand-

He is appropriately called the father of his country, as Abraham was called the father of the faithful. But what of his descendants? Have they inherited his virtues? Do they sympathize with the principles to which he consecrated them? "In many respects self-made, yet with good breeding from the first; a man of the people, yet cultured and refined; a toiler and farmer, but not ashamed of honorable ancestry; honest and frank, but possessing fine manners and dignified reserve, he was no infidel vulgarian, no ruthless plutocrat; nor is such the typical American. He looked at practical politics from the exalted plane of patriotism. He used wealth as not abusing it; his Christian profession implied the performance of a citizens' duty. Is he not in his ideals and acts the model of civic virtue needed to-day and for the twentieth and succeeding centuries?"

THE "LOVE FEAST." With the singing of the national hymn the first part of the programme was con-The second part consisted of a programme and a getting acquainted by the students, the whole of which was called a "love feast." During the course of the music a space was cleared | eral creditors of said company holding unthe collegians disported themselves in "trinping the light fantastic." Some of them | the claim of the State. tripped their partners also, but such slight in the felicity of the occasion. The When Band played five numbers, a

selection from "El Capitan." "A Hunt for Happiness," a selection from "Robin Hood," the "Wiener Madlin" waltzes and "The Darkies' Dream." Another U. of I. song. 'Vive la Compagnie," was also sung. This song was written by Miss Jessie Christian, Butler, and is also to be found in the Journal of last Sunday. M. B. Kryle played a cornet solo, which was warmly received

athletic association of the U. of I. met and adopted the constitution reported by the committee. The constitution provides that any professor, alumnus, or student of the university shall be eligible to membership by subscribing to the constitution and the the extent that funds may be realized from he association shall be managed by a pro rata upon adjudicated general debts. board of control, consisting colleges and one alumnus. The board is to elect its own officers from and shall select the students to represent the university in athletic contests. The managers, under the advice of the coaches, have the power to appoint the captains of their respective teams, subject to the approval of the board of control. The board has authority in all matters not mentioned specificially in the constitution, and is to adopt the necessary rules for the governrment of athletics at the university. board of control is composed of the follow-

ing members: Hilton U. Brown, J. F. Lister, J. O. Anzer, Marerieh Fenell and E. E. man Hollett announced that the "korn students to march to his place of business and fill themselves with pop corn free of charge. The proposition was received with loud acclaim and many "rahs" for the 'korn krisp man." A student in the crowd to the assembly.

announced that he had received a similar nvitation from the Indianapolis Brewing Company, but the chair refused to state it The collegians remained at the hall dance ing and otherwise enjoying themselves until nearly 6 o'clock. In the evening most of them attended the performance of Palmer Cox's Brownies, the whole lower floor having been reserved for the student occupa-

OVER 700 STUDENTS IN LINE. The Purple Was Everywhere-Doctors

strength of the university. There were over seven hundred students in line, including sults, penetrate purposes, do deeds which amusing themselves. The place of honor them all. When action became inevitable no other man attempted, then had Wash- in the parade had fallen to the law departity to see the students of these colleges in he surprised his colleagues by appearing in his uniform on the floor and declaring, with nature and her laws which makes a Washington street to Illinois street headed by a platoon of police under command of Captain Quigley, which was followed by the Indianapolis Military Band. Between the police and the band the university flag was carried. This is a handsome flag which has just been received from the factory. The flag was presented by Dr. Hunt, of the passed, the colonists everywhere were bid- or derived from books in which others had dental department. It is brilliant in color and within a field of purple, the university color, are the words "University of Indianapolis." inscribed in gold. When the parade started the law students

set the time with their yell: Razzle dazzle! Never frazzle! Not a thread but wool! All together! All together!

That's the way we pull! Butler, Medical, Dental, Law! U. of I.! U. of I.! Rah! Rah! Rah! The disciples of Blackstone were soft brown hats and carried canes across their shoulders and every one was bedecked with great streamers of purple ribbon. Following the law students came Butler's representation, about 150 in number, exclusive of more than one hundred ladies in carriages in the rear. The dental department had about 150 students in line and the medical department turned out 170. Each department had its own banner. The law school carried a banner with the words 'Without law there is no liberty." On the medical banner, which is of purple silk, is the name of the college. The dental department banner bore the letters: "I. D. C. Each of the medical students were long flowing ribbons, over which dangled a tiny

The last feature of the parade was the most attractive. It was the young women of the university, mostly from Butler Col-They rode in carriages and were chaperoned by the women of the faculty of The parade moved east to Illinois street

and south to the Union Station, counter-

moved east to Meridian street, north around

Monument place and east to Tomlinson

marching to Washington street. Then It

Hall, where the exercises of the afternoon H. C. HENDRICKSON HURT

School Commissioners Injured in Runnway Accident.

H. C. Hendrickson, school commissioner suffered from a painful accident yesterday street, and ran away. Mr. Hendrickson had lust placed one foot on the step when the horse started. By some means his foot became fastened and he was dragged about half a block, the weight of the buggy being upon his body a part of the time. He was carried into the house in a badly bruised condition and Dr. J. J. Garver was summoned. He found that no bones had been broken. There was, however, a bad sprain of of the left knee and many bruise about the body. Luckily his face and head escaped injury. Dr. Garver was uncertain about internal injuries, but feared might have resulted. Mr. Hendrickson is fifty years of age.

"I have been afflicted with an affection the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria. and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Brenchial Tro-ches."-Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.

VANDALIA CLAIM

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS ITS FINDINGS TO THE HOUSE.

Thinks There Is Money Due, but It Is Going to Be Hard to Get-Ketcham Bill Recommended.

Speaker Pettit of the House handed down the report of the special Vandalia committee yesterday afternoon. The report stated that the committee believed that there was due to the State a considerable sum of money, the exact amount unknown, under the old charter of the company. It stated that this claim was entirely unsecured and evidenced only by open account, and that there were other claims of the same nature aggregating probably about the same as that of the State. It further recounted the fact that the company is now in the hands of a receiver and that the committee could not say whether the claim, once established by the courts, could be collected. It recommended, however, the passage of the bill prepared by the attorney general providing a method for instituting suit to recover this claim and for the employment of assistant counsel to prosecute the suit. The report at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the roundhouse stated that the cost of prosecuting the suit would be about \$10,000 in the opinion of the attorney general. The bill authorizing the suit was read and referred to a commit-

tee. The report is as follows: "Your joint committee duly appointed in pursuance to the resolution neretofore adopted by the General Assembly in reference to the claim of the State of Indiana against the Vandalia Railroad Company, beg to report that they have had said matter under consideration at divers meetings, and with such opportunity and short time as they have been able to devote to the matter they find substantially the following state of facts, to-wit:

"1. The said company is indebted to said State of Indiana in a large sum of money, State line between Indiana and Illinois, about if the construction as claimed by the State be put by the courts upon the charter of the company. "2. That this claim of the State is wholly unsecured, and evidenced merely by an open

account, with no lien in any form against said company or its property. "3. That there are a number of other gensecured claims against it, the amount in tucky, and also all its rights, interest, the aggregate of which is undetermined, tary and leasehold estate and terminal facilities but which it is believed will be not less than

"4. That said company has a bonded mortgage indebtedness of from two and a quarter to two and one-half millions of dollars, secured by liens upon its property. "5. That the total assets of said company are estimated to have a fair market value of about four million dollars and covered by said first mortgage debt aforesaid 6. That said company is believed to be insolvent at the present time and unable to liquidate all its bonded and general debts. 7. That said company at the present time is in the hands of a receiver by virtue of appointment of the United States Circuit Court, and any claim which the State has will have to be realized through that tribunal by filing said claim for adjudication in common with any and all other claims which may be asserted against said com-

"8. That said claim, when so adjudicated in said court, can only be realized upon to the assets of said company, to be applied one after the liquidation of said bonded debt

four | in full. pany is a heavy stockholder of said Vandalia Company and owns nearly a controlthe State should establish its claim in the courts, and such claims could not be compromised before sale the State would probably be forced to become a bidder at the sale of said road in order to protect its claim; and any purchase so made by the State would be either subject to the bonded indebtedness or for cash or such terms of purchase as the court might direct; but there might remain the possibility of the of money, to-wit; about two and one-half million dollars to protect its claim, if no other bidder at such sale offered more than the amount of the bonded debt.

"Your committee further report that as a part of the work of the committee, in conjunction with the attorney general, two covering preliminary matters were drafted and introduced and passed by the General Assembly to-wit: House bill No. of the Governor. There is one further bill relating largely to the expense of prosecuting said claim, and said bill is appended hereto, and made a part of this report, and the attention of the senators and representatives is invited to it concerning the section authorizing employment by the attorney general of assistants, and the employment by them of experts and stenographers, the committee have to say that while no limit is placed upon the expense is the estimate of the attorney general that the cost of assistant attorneys will not be more that \$5,000, which expense in his judgment will prosecute the claim to the point where the courts will say whether it is collectable at law or not. "As to the realization upon the

he foregoing statement of assets and preferred and general liabilities. "As to the bill appended hereto the committee submits it for the consideration of the General Assembly, and recommend that it do pass."

out Cooks," said Owen Meredith: and the best cooks can't do without Liebig Company's Extract of

which hang there. For improved and economic cookery.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

1897 models of "Columbia" and "Hartford" now ou exhibition.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Wash. St

W. H. Messenger, Furniture and Carpets,

101 E. Washington St. OCEAN STEAMERS.

(London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg. olumbia, Mch 25, 7 a.m. | Columbia, May 13, 7 a.m. Bismarck, Apr 8, 10 am. F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 am Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 am | Normannia, J'ne 3, 10 am H'mb'rg-American Line, 37 B'w'y, N. Y. FRENZEL BROS., A. METZGER, Agents, In-

TOURS to EUROPE and PALESTINE Sailing June, July and August. Low prices, ranging from \$250 to \$650. Itingraries of Edwin Jones, 462 Putnam av., Brooklyn, N. Y. TOUR ROUND THE WORLD, \$1,675.

> SAFE DEPOSITS. S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S

Safe: Deposit: Vault

Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Peliceman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2.100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 per year. JOHN S. TARKINGTON, - - - Manager.

stops Grip and Stubborn Colds, that "hang on."

NOTICE OF SALE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICA-GO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursu ance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the nited States for the district of Indiana, made and entered on the Eld day of January, 1897, in the consolidated cause, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and John H. Barker are complainants and the Louisville, New Al-bany & Chicago Railway Company and others are defendants, and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Illinois, made and entered January 27, 1897, in the consolidated cause therein pending, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Com-pany and John H. Barker are complainants and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company and others are defendants, I, the subscriber, special master designated in said decrees, will, on the

10th Day of March, 1897, or the day to which I may adjourn the sale,

of the defendant, Louisville, New Albany & Chi-cago Railway Company, near the Belt-line junc-tion, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the property, rights and interests covered by the three certain mortgages of said Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company mentioned in said decrees, one made and executed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and John H. Barker, as trustees, dated January 1, 1886, one made and executed to Central Trust Company of New York and John H. Stotsenburg as trustees, dated May 1, 1890, and one made and executed to Central Trust Company of New York and James Murdock, as trustees, dated September 1, 1894, including all the line of railway of said Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, extending from New Albany, Indiana, to Michigan City, Indiana, and also from Indianapolis, Indiana, to a point on the twenty miles southeast of the city of Chicago, Illinois, and also its proprietary and owned line of railroad, called the Bedford & Bloomfield Railroad, extending from Bedford to Switz City, in Indiana, and also its other proprietary and owned line of ratiroad, called the Orieans, West Baden & French Lick Springs railroad, extending from Orleans to French Lick, Indiana, and also all its lands, station buildings, tracks and terminal facilities in the city of Louisville, Kenbuildings of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railin the State of Illinois, and also all its real estate, trackage, leasehold and contract rights and also all its leasehold and contract rights, trackage and terminal facilities vested in it by virtue of its certain written contracts with the Louisville Bridge Company, whereby its trains city of New Albany, Indiana, and the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and also all property every kind owned by said railroad company and connected with or appurtenant to the railroads above mentioned, and all equipment, tools, machinery, materials and supplies of said railway company, and also 9,999 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago & Western Indiana Rail-,399 shares of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, of the par value of \$100 each; 11,990 shares of the capital stock of he Bedford & Bloomfield Company, of the par leans, West Baden & French Lick Springs Rail-way Company, of the par value of \$100 each; and also five certain parcels of railroad equip-ment, being: (1) 300 box cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car Company, costing \$140,610; (2) 250 flat cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car Company, costing \$96,250; (3) 200 Car Company, costing \$102,750; (4) 300 box care \$293,224: (5) 1,000 flat cars built by Haskell & Barker Car Company, costing \$370,000. All of said equipment included in said five par-cels being marked 'Owned by Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, Louisville, Albany and Chicago Rallway Cimpany Equipment Mortgage." The said property will be sold without valua-tion, appraisement or redemption, and will be offered for sale in the following manner, that is above mentioned and described, excepting only said five parcels of railroad equipment, cluding said shares of capital stock. will be accepted for this property from any bidder for a sum less than \$2,500,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master or deposit with him at of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder the sum of \$25,000 in money or certified check. There will be next offered for sale, separately and in one parcel, said five parcels of railroad uipment above mentioned and described. No bid will be accepted for this property from any bidder for a sum less than \$500,000, nor from any pidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master or deposit with him at the will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of \$5,000 in money or certified check offer for sale the entire property covered by said three mortgages, being all the property above mentioned and described and including said five parcels of railroad equipment, as one parcel and if the highest bid received by the specia master for the same shall exceed the aggregate amount of the highest bids for the two struck off and sold as an entirety to the perbe accepted for the property as an entirety from any bidder for a sum less than \$3,000,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master, or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of \$20,000 in money of certified check. sold, there shall be paid in cash at the time of sale the cash deposit or deposits hereinbefore equired, which will be received as a part of the purchase price, and also at the same time,

and from time to time thereafter, such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of this suit and the suits consolidated herein, and such receiver's indebtedness as shall have matured prior to the confirmation f sale herein, and to pay such claims, if any, against the mortgaged property as the court may adjudge to be prior in equity to the said mortgages. The court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said premises and property upon the failure of any purchaser for twen days to comply with any order of the court rice not required to be paid in cash may either and make good said balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by paying over and surrendering outstanding bonds and overdue coupons appertain-January 1, 1886, or secured by said mortgage dated May 1, 1890, or secured by said mortgage lated September 1, 1994, said bonds and coupons being received at such price or value as he equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in care the entire purchase price were paid in cash, The foregoing provisions shall be applicable whether the said properties be sold in separate parcels or as an entirety. If any bid shall be ecepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fall to comply with all the contitions of sale and all orders of the Court in espect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder hall be forfetted, and shall be applied as the Court may direct. The purchaser or purchasers of any parcel at

uch sale shall, as part of the consideration for such sale, and in addition to the price bid, take the property purchased upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their assigns approved by the Court, will, notwithstanding, pay off and satisfy any and all receiver's indebtedout of the income and earnings of the mortgaged property, or which shall not be paid out of the proceeds of sale as directed in said deo the date of said decrees, or which may be filed after such date within a period to be limted by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in said consolidated cause therein rending, or in either of the causes consolidated therein, in respect the parcel so purchased, but only when and as the Court shall allow such claims and adjudge the same to be prior in lien to the mortgages foreclosed in said suit or either of them, and shall determine the parcel in respect of which such claims shall be payable, and in accordance with the order or orders of the Court allowing such claims and adjudging with respect thereto; and the purchaser or purchasers, or their approved assigns, shall be entitled to appeal from any and all orders or decrees of the Court I respect to such claims, or any of them, and shall have all the rights in respect to such ap-

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

peals which the complainants in said suit, or
any of them, would have in case such appeals
had been taken by them. The Court reserves
the right to retake and reseil said property in or purchasers, or his or their assigns approved by the Court as aforesaid, to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment receiver's indebtedness or prior lien claims with in thirty days after the service of a certified copy of such order upon such purchaser or pur chasers, or his or their assigns, For further particulars, and for a cific description of the property to be sold, reference is hereby made to the said decrees on file with the clerks of the courts above mentioned.

Dated February 8, 1897.

WILLIAM A. VAN BUREN.

Special Master. TURNER, M'CLURE & ROLSTON, Solicitors for Complainanis The Farmers' Lean and Trust Company and John H. Barker. JOLINE & MYNDERSE and FLOYD A. WOODS. Solicitors for Complainants Central Trust Company of New York, John H. Stotsenburg

EDUCATIONAL.

BUSINESS UNIVERSIT night school. Enter now. Eusiness, Shorthand, Penmanship, Preparatory. E. J. HEEB, Pres.